

Choose the **Best One** answer

1. **The evaluation of a comatose patient with a head injury begins with:**
 - A. The cardiovascular system.
 - B. Pupillary reflexes.
 - C. Establishment of an airway.
 - D. Computed tomography (CT) of the brain.
 - E.
2. **Signs of intracranial haemorrhage following blunt acute head trauma include all EXCEPT:**
 - A. Deterioration of level of consciousness.
 - B. Unilateral irreactive pupillary dilatation.
 - C. Seizures.
 - D. Tachycardia in absence of signs of bleeding in other sites.
3. **Which of the following signs does Horner's syndrome include?**
 - A. Ptosis.
 - B. Facial hyperhidrosis.
 - C. Axillary hyperhidrosis.
 - D. Mydriasis.
4. **Which of the following statements about open fractures is False?**
 - A. Intravenous antibiotics should be administered as soon as possible.
 - B. They should be regarded as an emergency.
 - C. Wound closure is necessary within 8 hours.
 - D. Systematic wound debridement and irrigation should be performed.
5. **The neurovascular structure most commonly injured as a result of an anterior dislocation of the shoulder is the:**
 - A. Musculocutaneous nerve.
 - B. Axillary nerve.
 - C. Axillary artery.
 - D. Median nerve.
6. **The radial nerve is at greatest risk for injury with which fracture?**
 - A. Fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus.
 - B. Fracture of the shaft of the humerus.
 - C. Supracondylar fracture of the humerus.
 - D. Olecranon fractures.
7. **The most consistent sign of a fracture of the carpal scaphoid is:**
 - A. Wrist pain during attempted push-ups.
 - B. Diffuse swelling on the dorsum of the wrist.
 - C. Localized tenderness in the anatomic snuffbox.
 - D. Wrist popping on movement.
8. **Hematogenous osteomyelitis most frequently affects:**
 - A. The diaphysis of long bones.
 - B. The epiphysis.
 - C. The metaphysis of long bones.
 - D. Flat bones.
9. **The most ominous (suggestive) sign or symptom of urinary system malignancy is:**
 - A. Urinary frequency.
 - B. Pyuria.
 - C. Pneumaturia.
 - D. Hematuria.

- 10. A patient with acute urinary tract infection (UTI) usually presents with:**
- A. Chills and fever.
 - B. Flank pain.
 - C. Nausea and vomiting.
 - D. Painful urination.
- 11. Renal adenocarcinomas:**
- A. Frequently are signaled by gross hematuria.
 - B. Are of transitional cell origin.
 - C. Usually are associated with anemia.
 - D. Are extremely radiosensitive.
- 12. Acute Ureteric obstruction:**
- A. Is commonly associated with gross hematuria.
 - B. Is commonly associated with deterioration of renal function and rising blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and creatinine values.
 - C. Is commonly associated with ureteric colics.
 - D. Usually requires open surgical relief of the obstruction.
- 13. Carcinoma of the urinary bladder:**
- A. Is primarily of squamous cell origin.
 - B. Is preferentially treated by radiation.
 - C. May be treated conservatively by use of intravesical agents even if it invades the bladder muscle.
 - D. May mimic an acute UTI with irritability and hematuria.
- 14. To maximize fertility potential, orchidopexy for cryptorchidism should be done before:**
- A. Age 2 years.
 - B. Age 5 years.
 - C. Age 8 years.
 - D. Age 12 years.
- 15. The appropriate management for suspected carcinoma of the testis is:**
- A. Inguinal exploration, and radical orchiectomy if tumor is confirmed by frozen section.
 - B. Transscrotal percutaneous biopsy followed by orchiectomy if tumor is confirmed by paraffin section.
 - C. Transscrotal open biopsy and radical orchiectomy if tumor is confirmed by frozen section.
 - D. Repeated examinations with follow up of the size of the nodule by ultrasonography.
- 16. If torsion of the testicle is suspected, surgical exploration:**
- A. Should be done on the affected side only, and after confirmation by duplex ultrasonography.
 - B. Can be delayed for 24 hours if pain is relieved by analgesics.
 - C. Should be postponed if epididymo-orchitis is suspected and 48 hour antibiotic trial started.
 - D. Should be immediate and include the asymptomatic side.
- 17. Which of the following does not describe intermittent claudication?**
- A. Is elicited by a fixed amount of exercise or walking distance.
 - B. Is relieved with resting for a certain time.
 - C. Is often worse at night during sleep.
 - D. May be an indication for bypass surgery.
- 18. Concerning congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, the following are True EXCEPT:**
- A. There is projectile vomiting after feeds but the infant demands food.
 - B. Is a disease which presents within the first week of life.
 - C. Palpation of an olive like mass may be possible during feeding.
 - D. Pyloro-myotomy is the standard treatment.

19. Causes of persistence of a sinus include all of the following Except:

- A- Specific chronic infections e.g. Tb.
- B- Inadequate drainage of the cavity.
- C- Prolonged use of antibiotics.
- D- Epithelization of the cavity.

20. Regarding extracellular fluid(ECF) , all of the following are true Except:

- A- The total ECF volume represents 20% of the body weight.
- B- The plasma volume constitutes 5% of the body weight.
- C- Potassium is the principle cation in ECF.
- D- The interstitial fluid equilibrates rapidly with other body compartments.

21. Concerning metabolic acidosis, which of the following statements is untrue:

- A- May be due to diarrhea and intestinal fistulas.
- B- Causes bradycardia and hypotension.
- C- Always follows cardiac arrest.
- D- Is often associated with air hunger.

22. Regarding enteral route of nutrition, all of the following are true Except:

- A- May cause bacterial overgrowth in the gut.
- B- Reduces stress ulceration.
- C- Is less expensive than the parenteral route.
- D- Decreases the incidence of cholestasis by promoting biliary flow.

23. Platelets survive in stored blood for:

- A- 1 day.
- B- 2 days.
- C- 5 days.
- D- 7 days.

24. A port wine stain is:

- A- A pre malignant lesion of the skin.
- B- A type of melanoma.
- C- A type of haemangioma.
- D- A type of bruising of the skin.

25. Type I collagen is secreted primarily by:

- A- Fibroblast.
- B- Chondrocytes.
- C- Osteocytes.
- D- All of the above.

26. Courvoisier's law concerns:

- A- The length of the skin flap in skin grafting.
- B- Ureteric calculi.
- C- Jaundice.
- D- Portal hypertension.

27. Regarding carcinoid tumors of the appendix, all are true Except:

- A- Most common tumor of the appendix.
- B- The majority occur at the base.
- C- The majority are less than one cm in diameter.
- D- Appendectomy is adequate if the tumor is less than one cm.

28. **Congenital atresia of the duodenum usually involves:**
- A- First part of the duodenum.
 - B- Second part of the duodenum.
 - C- Neighborhood of ampulla of Vater.
 - D- Third part of the duodenum.
29. **Which of the following statements is true in Littre's hernia:**
- A- The content of the hernia is the ovary.
 - B- The content of the hernia is diverticulum of the urinary bladder.
 - C- The content of the hernia is Meckel's diverticulum.
 - D- The content may be a portion of the bladder.
30. **Which of the following is a sequestration Dermoid:**
- A- Dermoid of the testes.
 - B- Epidermoid.
 - C- External angular Dermoid.
 - D- Retroperitoneal Dermoid.
31. **A punched out edge ulcer is a characteristic of which type of ulcer?**
- A- Tuberculous.
 - B- Rodent ulcer.
 - C- Syphilitic ulcer.
 - D- Non specific ulcer.
32. **The prodromal symptoms of tetanus include the following Except:**
- A- Restlessness and sleeplessness.
 - B- High fever.
 - C- Stiffness and twitches of the jaw muscles.
 - D- Excessive salivation and sweating.
33. **Felon is:**
- A- Mid palmar space infection.
 - B- Terminal pulp space infection.
 - C- Infection of the ulnar bursa.
 - D- Web space infection.
34. **Which of the following clinical features is *not* related to hyper parathyroidism:**
- A- Risus sardonicus.
 - B- Psychic moans.
 - C- Abdominal groans.
 - D- Pain and renal stones.
35. **In splenic vein thrombosis collaterals develop around:**
- A- Lower end of the esophagus.
 - B- Fundus of the stomach.
 - C- Umbilicus.
 - D- Anus.
36. **Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is caused by tumor of:**
- A- Non-beta islets cell tumor of the pancreas.
 - B- Beta cells.
 - C- Alpha cells.
 - D- Ductal cells.

37. **What is true of pseudopolyps in ulcerative colitis:**
- A- Ulceration surrounded by normal mucosa.
 - B- Edematous mucosa surrounded by ulcers.
 - C- Polypoid projections from colon.
38. **Dynamic intestinal obstruction can occur due to all of the following Except:**
- A- Hernia.
 - B- Volvulus.
 - C- Peritonitis.
 - D- Inspissated faeces.
39. **The ideal fluid therapy in a patient with pyloric stenosis and repeated vomiting is:**
- A. Isotonic crystalloid containing sodium chloride
 - B. Hypertonic crystalloid containing dextrose – saline
 - C. Isotonic solution containing dextrose
 - D. Large molecular weight colloid containing dextran.
40. **A diabetic patient presented with gangrene of his little toe. On examination he had mild infection at the line of demarcation and absent pedal pulses. The next step in the management of this patient is :**
- A. Toe amputation to avoid spread of gangrene
 - B. Vasodilators to arrest spread of gangrene
 - C. Angiography to plan for revascularization
 - D. Lipid lowering drugs to arrest progress of atherosclerosis.
41. **Regarding acute acalculous cholecystitis all the following statements are true except:**
- A. The disease is often accompanied by or associated with other conditions.
 - B. The diagnosis is often difficult.
 - C. The mortality rate is lower than that for acute calculous cholecystitis.
 - D. The disease has been treated successfully by percutaneous cholecystostomy.
42. **All of the following statements about histologic features of Crohn's disease are true except:**
- A. The presence of granulomas involving the bowel wall and mesenteric lymph nodes
 - B. Transmural inflammation (affecting all layers of the intestine).
 - C. Internal fistulae are rare compared with ulcerative colitis.
 - D. Healing phase is marked by fibrosis with late stricture formation.
43. **All of the following statements about acute ischaemia are true except:**
- A. it may be caused by embolism, thrombosis and trauma.
 - B. marked swelling & turgidity of calf muscles are signs of reversible ischaemia
 - C. Delay of capillary refilling is a sign of severe ischemia.
 - D. Sensory loss may be reversible after revascularization
44. **Regarding Ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) of the breast all the following statements are true except :**
- A. Can be distinguished from invasive carcinoma on fine-needle Aspiration cytology (FNAC).
 - B. Accounts for around 15-20% of screen-detected breast cancers.
 - C. Is associated with axillary node metastases in 1% of cases.
 - D. Can be treated by mastectomy or lumpectomy with or without radiotherapy.
45. **Regarding hepatocellular carcinoma all are true, EXCEPT:**
- A. May complicate hepatitis B infections
 - B. Alfa fetoprotein is a useful tumor marker
 - C. Never complicates alcoholic cirrhosis
 - D. Liver transplantation is an option for treatment in some cases.

46. **Regarding branchial cyst, all are true , EXCEPT:**
- A. It arises from vestigial remnants of the second branchial cleft
 - B. Is usually lined by squamous epithelium
 - C. Is congenital and appears since birth
 - D. Its fluid contains cholesterol crystals.
47. **Regarding femoral hernia all are true , EXCEPT:**
- A. In females it is commoner than inguinal hernia
 - B. It descends through the femoral ring medial to the femoral vein
 - C. It can result in Richter's hernia
 - D. Maybe confused with inguinal lymph node.
48. **Risk factors of DVT include all of the following , EXCEPT:**
- A. Prolonged immobilization
 - B. Long surgical procedures
 - C. Malignant disease
 - D. Use of combined contraceptive pills.
49. **Regarding surgical antimicrobial prophylaxis all the following are true Except**
- A. It is necessary in clean wounds.
 - B. It should be given 30 minutes before skin incision.
 - C. Discontinuation of the antibiotic within 24 hours after surgery is recommended .
 - D. Indiscriminate use of antimicrobials can lead to the development of antibiotic resistant microorganisms.
50. **All of the following refer to meconium ileus Except:**
- A. Common cause of neonatal intestinal obstruction.
 - B. 80% cases are associated with cystic fibrosis.
 - C. Inherited as an autosomal dominant trait
 - D. X-ray may show a 'ground-glass' appearance
51. **70 year old patient presented with bilateral chronic lower limb ischemia and painful ischemic feet ulcers (class IV) He had compromised cardiac functions and was considered a high risk for major surgery. Angiography showed aorto-iliac occlusion. The classical treatment for this patient is:**
- A. Aorto-bifemoral bypass
 - B. Axillo-bifemoral bypass
 - C. Balloon angioplasty of the occluded aorta and iliac arteries
 - D. Vasodilators to improve microcirculation.
52. **A 52 year old male presented with Rt. lower limb claudication that is interfering with his normal activities. Cardiac evaluation was normal. Angiography showed severe localized Rt. common iliac. Conservative medical treatment failed to improve claudication distance. The classical treatment for this patient is:**
- A. Aorto-femoral bypass under general anesthesia
 - B. Axillo-femoral bypass under regional anesthesia
 - C. Iliac angioplasty and stent under local anesthesia
 - D. Powerful anti-platelets .
53. **A diabetic patient presented with advanced ischemic gangrene of the foot and rest pain. On examination, the pedal pulses were absent but the popliteal pulse was felt. Angiography showed occlusion of the tibial arteries with no distal run-off. The classical treatment for this patient is:**
- A. Popliteal-to-distal bypass
 - B. Syme's amputation
 - C. Below knee amputation
 - D. Above knee amputation.

54. Diabetic patients are more prone to develop foot ulcers. All the following are important contributing causes EXCEPT:

- A. Diabetic patients usually have peripheral neuropathy affecting their feet
- B. Diabetic foot deformities renders the foot more susceptible to trauma
- C. Diabetic patients have exaggerated inflammatory response to infection
- D. Diabetic patients may have concomitant chronic ischemia.

55. A patient is receiving anticoagulation for treatment of deep venous thrombosis. Which of the following findings suggest that he is given warfarin?

- A. Anticoagulation is monitored by measuring the prothrombin time
- B. Anticoagulation can be reversed by giving protamine sulfate
- C. Anticoagulation is achieved within one hour of drug administration
- D. The anticoagulant is administered by subcutaneous injection.

TRUE or FALSE:

56. A chronic venous ulcer:

- A. Typically occurs at the lower medial part of the leg.
- B. The surrounding skin is often hypopigmented.
- C. An underlying incompetent perforator vein is often in need for ligation if long term cure is to be achieved.
- D. Long standing ulcers for several years may turn malignant.

57. A newborn infant develops coughing, choking and cyanosis with his first feeding. He is noted to have excessive drooling (saliva pouring out of the mouth). Regarding its condition:

- A. This child has a classical history for esophageal atresia and high probability of a distal tracheoesophageal fistula.
- B. The simplest way to establish the diagnosis is to attempt to pass a catheter through the mouth or nose into the stomach.
- C. The treatment is surgical.
- D. This child may have multiple congenital anomalies.

58. Meckel's diverticulum may present with which of the following signs or symptoms?

- A. Hemorrhage
- B. Intussusception
- C. Volvulus
- D. Patent omphalomesenteric duct.

59. In case of a blunt renal trauma:

- A. Blunt renal trauma and penetrating renal injuries are managed similarly.
- B. Blunt renal trauma must be evaluated by contrast studies using either IVP or CT only in case of microscopic or macroscopic haematuria.
- C. Blunt renal trauma requires exploration when the patient exhibits hemodynamic instability.
- D. Any kidney tear by blunt renal trauma must be explored.

60. The goals of proper bone fracture reduction include:

- A. Providing patient comfort and analgesia.
- B. Allowing for restoration of length of the extremity.
- C. Correcting angular deformity rotation.
- D. Allowing for some overlapping of the distal over the proximal segment of the fractured long bone.

61. A 39-year-old male presents in the emergency room after a high-speed motor vehicle accident. The patient has been intubated once admitted and is on assisted ventilation. He is unconscious. Physical examination reveals a distended abdomen, and initial screening x-rays reveal a displaced fracture of the pelvic ring. Initial evaluation should include:

- A. Fluid resuscitation and establishment of venous access.
- B. Thorough physical examination, including evaluation of the urinary and lower gastrointestinal tract.
- C. Emergency application of external fixation.
- D. CT of the abdomen.

62. Regarding nerve injury:

- A. In neurapraxia anatomic continuity of the axons is preserved, but there is selective demyelination.
- B. Neurapraxia is a type of nerve injury in which the nerve is still in continuity but individual axons are disrupted.
- C. Recovery from neurotmesis requires surgical repair.
- D. Axonal sprouting begins 2 months after transection of a peripheral nerve.

63. The following lesion(s) is (are) cutaneous manifestation(s) of spina bifida occulta?
- A. Midline lumbar capillary hemangioma.
 - B. Focal hairy patch over the thoracolumbar spine.
 - C. Dermal sinus located above the midsacrum.
 - D. Midline subcutaneous lipoma.
64. A 22-year-old male driving a car at a high speed and not wearing a seatbelt, leaves a road and crashes with a full frontal impact into a tree. The following injury patterns may be predictable from this type of motor vehicle accident:
- A. Orthopedic injuries involving the knees, femurs, or hips.
 - B. Laceration to the aorta.
 - C. Hyperextension of the neck with cervical spine injury.
 - D. Diaphragmatic rupture due to marked increase in intraabdominal pressure.
65. Haematuria:
- A. At the beginning of micturition is usually indicative of urethral pathology
 - B. At the end of micturition is usually indicative of bladder pathology
 - C. Throughout the urine stream is typical of renal pathology
 - D. In elderly males may be due to benign prostatic hypertrophy.
66. Hypospadias:
- A. Is due to incomplete development of the anterior urethra
 - B. The urethral opening is abnormally at the dorsum of the penis
 - C. May be associated with cordee
 - D. When detected at birth, circumcision becomes mandatory as soon as possible.
67. Chronic subdural haematoma:
- A. Are common in the young
 - B. Might follow minor trauma which may be overlooked
 - C. Is best diagnosed by a plain skull X-ray
 - D. Has better prognosis than the acute type.
68. In an adult patient with fracture shaft of femur:
- A. Up to two liters of blood can be lost in the thigh without obvious swelling or bruising.
 - B. Fat embolism can occur as early as few hours after injury.
 - C. Distal absent pulses should be treated by immediate heparinization.
 - D. Risk of deep venous thrombosis in the postoperative period is excluded if internal fixation was done properly.
69. A fracture is said to be:
- A. Closed if an overlying skin laceration has been sutured
 - B. Comminuted if there has been adjacent soft tissue damage like nerves or vessels (F)
 - C. Stress (fatigue) fracture if it occurs in diseased bone
 - D. Greenstick in children under the age of 10 years.
70. Regarding hypertrophic scars and keloids:
- A. Keloids are more common in whites than blacks.
 - B. Hypertrophic scars characteristically grow beyond the wound area.
 - C. Keloids are effectively treated by local excision and re-suturing of edges.
 - D. Hypertrophic scars are usually treated by irradiation.
71. Regarding classical features of intussusception :
- A. Passage of black tarry stool.
 - B. Empty right iliac fossa.
 - C. Sausage shaped mass at abdominal examination.
 - D. Despite the illness, the child is typically calm.

72. Regarding Hodgkin's disease:

- A. Usually presents in patients over 50 years.
- B. Usually presents as painful lymphadenopathy.
- C. Stage I disease is confined to one side of the diaphragm.
- D. Reed-Sternberg cells are a diagnostic feature.

73. Regarding PR finding(s) in typically advanced prostatic carcinoma include(s):

- A. Symmetrical enlargement of the prostate.
- B. Smooth surface.
- C. Preserved median sulcus.
- D. Fixed rectal mucosa over the prostate.

74. Fracture neck femur in the elderly:

- A. Usually results from direct trauma to the upper thigh.
- B. External fixation is usually adequate in most patients.
- C. Surgical replacement of the femoral head with a prosthesis should be done as soon as possible.
- D. Traction in bed for 3month is the ideal treatment for patients over 70 years.

75. A patient with traumatic subcapsular splenic haematoma and no other internal injuries:

- A. Should have the haematoma percutaneously aspirated under sonographic guidance before becoming infected. (F)
- B. Should undergo emergency splenectomy. (F)
- C. Might be observed with follow up abdominal CT. (T)
- D. Might develop sudden hypovolemic shock several days after trauma. (T)

76. Regarding chronic osteomyelitis of long bone:

- A. There is a cavity in the bone but no apparent signs in the overlying soft tissue and skin which are normal. (F)
- B. The term sequestrum refers to the new bone formation at the periphery of the osteomyelitic area. (F)
- C. Treatment includes surgical sauserization (deroofting) and curettage of the cavity. (T)
- D. Vascularized muscle might be used to fill the cavity. (T)

77. Regarding septic foot infection in diabetics (diabetic foot):

- A. May occur in association with ischemia and so the treatment plan will be different. (T)
- B. Proximal spread of infection to the leg usually occurs along the subcutaneous space (subdermally). (F)
- C. Drainage through a small incision over the pointing area is enough in most patients and debridement should be avoided especially in presence of good vascularization to avoid excessive bleeding. (F)
- D. The presence of osteomyelitis of small bones of the foot might be an indication for amputation. (T)
- E.

78. Regarding malignant melanoma:

- A. The staging and hence the prognosis depends mainly on the superficial spread of the lesion as measured by its greatest diameter. (F)
- B. Absence of pigmentation in a suspected skin lesion excludes the diagnosis of melanoma. (F)
- C. Sometimes the diagnosis is made only after PR & anosopic examination. (T)
- D. It is one type of tumours where there is a place for immunotherapy. (T)

79. Regarding chronic ischemia of the lower limb:

- A. Occurs only in patients over 60 where atherosclerosis has developed. (F)
- B. Successful bypass revascularization of the leg depends on the adequacy of the run in rather than the patency of the run off vessels. (F)
- C. The aim of exercise therapy is to improve oxygen utilization by ischemic tissues and this will be manifest by increased claudication distance and shortened claudication time. (T)
- D. Bypass surgery for candidate patients should be postponed till resting pain subsides under conservative treatment. (F)

80. Regarding an abdominal aortic aneurysm:

- A. The urgency for surgical intervention in non complicated cases depends on the measured size of the aneurysm by imaging studies. (T)
- B. A palpable mass of the epigastrium which shows pulsation is pathognomonic of an aortic aneurysm. (F)
- C. Dissection is the only cause for development of bilateral lower limb acute ischemia in a patient with an aortic aneurysm. (F)
- D. Surgical treatment depends mainly on substituting the aneurysmal segment by a venous graft. (F)

81. Regarding restoration of skin coverage at areas of lost skin and soft tissue:

- A. A partial thickness skin graft will take well only if applied over healthy granulation tissue. (T)
- B. Skin flaps rather than split thickness grafts should be used to cover the weight bearing area of the heel. (T)
- C. A properly applied skin graft will take well only in absence of postoperative wound infection. (T)
- D. The cosmetic problem of a flap is the development of 'pigmentation mismatch' with the normal skin, unlike the case if a split thickness graft is used. (F)

82. A rodent ulcer:

- A. Is an ulcer of the skin usually occurring at the back in black persons. (F)
- B. Histopathology reveals an invasive squamous cell carcinoma in most patients. (F)
- C. The edge is usually described as beaded and rolled up with slowly progressive widening of the ulcer. (T)
- D. The deep penetration of the ulcer is characteristically limited by the underlying bone or cartilage. (F)

83. Dynamic intestinal obstruction can occur due to all of the following Except:

- A- Hernia.
- B- Volvulus.
- C- Peritonitis.
- D- Inspissated faeces.

84. Which of the following statements regarding cystic hygroma are true?

- A. Develops from jugular lymph sacs.
- B. Negative trasillumination.
- C. Typically occupies the middle third of neck.
- D. Enlarges when the child cries.

85. As regards to treatment of HCC choose the correct answer/answers:

- A. Liver resection for solitary HCC in patients with preserved liver function.
- B. Liver transplantation is indicated in cirrhotic patients with a small HCC
- C. Percutaneous ethanol injections (PEI), cryotherapy & radiofrequency ablation are used when the above measures are not feasible.
- D. Traditional chemotherapy is generally very effective and safe.

86. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true concerning benign / prostatic hypertrophy (BPH)?

- A. Prostatic size has no consistent relationship to urethral obstruction.
- B. Renal failure secondary to obstructive uropathy may occur.
- C. a 5α -reductase inhibitor which blocks the conversion of testosterone to the dihydrotestosterone may be used.
- D. Surgery is the most effective type of treatment.

87. Concerning basal-cell carcinomas, which of the statement is/ are true:

- A. Much less common than squamous-cell carcinomas.
- B. Particularly common in tropical regions.
- C. Characterized histologically by dark-staining solid masses of cells arising from the basal layer of the epidermis.
- D. Commonest on the exposed skin of blonde subjects and outdoor workers.

88. Which of the following statements regarding Fresh-frozen plasma are true?

- A. Contains all non-cellular components of blood including all clotting factors, immunoglobulin and plasma proteins
- B. Used for correction of abnormal PT secondary to warfarin therapy and vitamin K deficiency.
- C. Stored at- 30°C for up to 1 year.
- D. FFP contain anti-A and anti-B antibodies which may cause hemolytic reaction (ABO compatibility is essential).

89. A discharge from the umbilicus:

- A. May be clue to umbilical infection (omphalitis) in the neonate
- B. may indicate a patent vitello-intestinal duct ("I")
- C. May indicate an anomaly of the urachus
- D. At time of menstruation may, indicate endometriosis.

90. Injuries to the Urethra:

- A. May be Caused by fractures of the pelvic bone
- B. Occur Only in males
- C. A Urethrogram should be avoided until the patient passes urine spontaneously
- D. Once suspected, transurethral catheter should be inserted.

91. Seminomas of the testis:

- A. Commonly occurs before the age of 20 years
- B. Primarily treated by orchidectomy
- C. It is radio-resistant tumour.
- D. Serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) is elevated in pure seminoma.

92. When determining the depth of a burn:

- A. A knowledge of the type of injury is important
- B. the presence of blisters indicates a full thickness skin loss
- C. Sensibility on pricking the burned area indicates a full thickness loss
- D. The presence of severe pain occurs with superficial burns.

93. Septic shock:

- A. Is only caused by gram-negative organisms
- B. Carries a favorable prognosis
- C. Produces a cellular defect that inhibits oxygen utilization
- D. Is particularly associated with infective complications of gastrointestinal and genitourinary systems.

94. Carcinoma of the lip:

- A. If occurring at the angle of the mouth, tends to be more malignant in behavior than carcinoma of the upper or lower lip.
- B. May be confused with a keratoacanthoma.
- C. Is curable by surgery.
- D. Is radio-resistant.

95. A pilonidal sinus:

- A. Occurs in the webs of fingers.
- B. Occurs in the umbilicus.
- C. Occurs in the natal cleft.
- D. Rarely progresses to abscess formation.

96. Achalasia of the oesophagus:

- A. Is characterized by failure of relaxation of the lower oesophageal sphincter and absent peristalsis in oesophageal body.
- B. Has been treated with Botulinum toxin injection.
- C. After treatment with Heller's operation may result in gastro-oesophageal reflux.
- D. May cause similar radiological appearance to chronic infection with *Trypanosoma cruzi*.

97. Massive lower gastrointestinal bleeding:

- A. Should be investigated by emergency colonoscopy.
- B. Is usually a result of carcinoma in elderly.
- C. It is caused by angiodysplasia on the right colon & diverticulosis on the left colon.
- D. Settles spontaneously in the majority of patients.

98. Stones in the common bile duct

- A. Can present with Charcot's Triad
- B. Are suggested by an bile duct diameter >8mm on ultrasound
- C. ERCP, sphincterotomy and balloon clearance is now the treatment of choice
- D. If removed by exploration of the common bile duct the T-tube can be removed after 3 days.

99. The pathology of ulcerative colitis

- A. Shows full thickness inflammation
- B. The rectum is almost always involved
- C. Enterocutaneous or intestinal fistulae are common
- D. The serosa is usually normal.

100. Regarding benign breast disease

- A. Cyclical mastalgia is the commonest reason for referral to the breast clinic
- B. Fibroadenomas are derived from the breast lobule
- C. Lactational breast abscesses are usually due to *Staph aureus*
- D. Atypical lobular hyperplasia is associated with an increased risk of breast cancer.

101. Regarding nephroblastomas

- A. They are otherwise known as a Wilm's tumour
- B. The commonest presentation is with an abdominal mass
- C. Most commonly present in adolescence
- D. Are composed purely of epithelial elements.

102.Regarding Hirschsprung's disease

- A. Often presents with neonatal large bowel obstruction
- B. Results from absence of ganglion cells in both the Meissner's and Auerbach's plexus
- C. A contrast-study will show dilatation of the aganglionic segment
- D. The rectum is always free.

103.Perthe's disease

- A. Usually presents before 10 years of age
- B. Is more common in girls
- C. Plain x-ray may show the capital femoral epiphysis to be smaller, denser and flatter
- D. May require surgical containment with a subtrochanteric osteotomy.

104.Hashimoto's thyroiditis

- A. Is an autoimmune disease.
- B. Often presents as a solitary thyroid nodule
- C. Anti-thyroglobulin and anti-microsomal antibodies may be increased
- D. Increases the risk of thyroid lymphoma.

105.A varicocele

- A. Consists of aneurysmal dilatation of the testicular artery
- B. May be associated with a left renal tumour
- C. May be associated with infertility
- D. Requires surgery in all cases.

106.Regarding osteosarcomas

- A. Affects the epiphyses of long bones
- B. Are most commonly seen around the knee
- C. Haematogenous spread can result in pulmonary metastases
- D. Is only a disease of adolescence and early adult life.

107.Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid

- A. Is a tumour of the parafollicular C cells
- B. Produce thyroxine as the principle hormone
- C. Can occur as part of the MEN type II syndrome
- D. Total thyroidectomy is the surgical treatment of choice.

108.Duct ectasia

- A. Is often associated with both aerobic and anaerobic bacterial infection
- B. May present with a green or watery nipple discharge
- C. May present with nipple inversion
- D. Can be adequately treated with a microdochectomy.

109.Clostridium tetani

- A. Is a gram-negative rod
- B. Is sensitive to penicillin
- C. Is widely prevalent in both soil and the environment
- D. Releases a heat-resistant endotoxin.

110.Regarding colonic polyps

- A. Juvenile rectal polyps are pre-malignant.
- B. The risk of malignancy is higher in tubular than villous adenomas
- C. Villous adenomas occasionally cause hyperkalaemia
- D. All patients with untreated familial adenomatous polyposis will eventually develop colorectal carcinoma.

111. Which of The following statements regarding tuberculosis of the spine is/are true?

- A. It is primary tuberculosis.
- B. Disease starts in anterior vertebral margin.
- C. Back pain is the most common presenting symptom.
- D. It may be complicated by paraplegia.

112. Regarding benign salivary gland adenomas

- A. Pleomorphic adenomas account for less than 10% of parotid gland tumours
- B. Pleomorphic adenomas can undergo malignant change
- C. Adenolymphomas (Warthin's tumour) usually occur in elderly men
- D. adenolymphomas may be bilateral.